

# SHOCKING HOTEL FIRE.

Continued from Second Page.

I have just come back for it, and find the hotel burned. Can you help me get my things?

Captain Kelly expressed his sympathy, and again suggested to the man that he appeal to Chief Bonner.

## SAVED BY BRAVE POLICEMEN.

TWO WOMEN CARRIED DOWN ON LADDERS—KISS—REWARD OFFERED BY THE OFFICERS.

Officer P. J. Muldoon, of the Twenty-third Precinct, said to a reporter last night: "The bravest piece of work that I saw during the fire this morning was the act of Officer Dennis Glynn, of the Twenty-third Precinct, who succeeded in saving the life of a woman who appeared at a third-story window of the burning building. Officer Glynn, who was on the ladder, took the woman in his arms, and had arrived within eight or ten feet from the bottom of the ladder when a large crowd of people appeared at a window on the top floor directly over the couple. The officer shouted to the woman not to be afraid, but to keep quiet and he would save her also. She was evidently crazed with fear, for she did not heed the warning, but leaped from the window. Glynn shut his teeth together and caught her in his arms. The fall was a fearful one, but the officer was not hurt. He was instantly killed. Glynn, although stunned, wounded and bleeding, managed to climb down with the woman in his arms who escaped with out a scratch. The officer was taken to the Twenty-third Precinct, when it was found that he was seriously injured. He was finally taken to his home. I could not learn the name of the woman he saved."

One of the bravest acts recorded was that of Police Officer Griffin H. Merrill, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who had been on patrol duty in Fort-street, at the outbreak of the fire, saw a young woman standing at the window of a room on the third floor on the park side of the hotel. The woman was in her nightgown. It was evident that in trying to climb out of the room she had lost consciousness. Merrill ran to a fireman's ladder which stood by the window. Mounting it until he stood on a level with the window, he stretched out his hand and drew the woman down. The woman was carried by the fireman down the ladder to safety. The crowd which had gathered there, and which was so soon as the fire broke out, and the woman was carried down the ladder to safety. The crowd which had gathered there, and which was so soon as the fire broke out, and the woman was carried down the ladder to safety.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

SEVERAL HUNDRED JOINED TOGETHER—LOSS OF THE PROPRIETORS.

The burned building, or aggregation of buildings, was owned by Hyman Israel & Sons, furniture dealers, of No. 90 Bowery, and has been used for hotel purposes for many years. The original hotel was opened in the corner building in 1840 or 1850 by a French woman. It was a paying property during the time of the Crystal Palace in what is now Bryant Park, but after that building was burned business there became dull, and the hotel changed hands frequently. Peris & Butler, the immediate predecessors of the present proprietors, gave it the name by which it is now known, Hotel Royal.

Richard Meares, who had formerly been a dry-goods merchant in Sixth-ave., and sold out to Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, bought the interests of Peris & Butler in 1880. At that time there was no good restaurant in the neighborhood of Fort-street, and Sixth-ave., and Mr. Meares devoted his attention first to building up that end of his business. The Hotel Royal soon acquired a reputation as an eating place, and the proprietors, who had been successful in their other business, were now successful in this. The building was a small, three-story building, with a frontage of 100 feet in Fort-street, and seventy-five feet in Sixth-ave. Charles H. Phelps became associated with Mr. Meares in the management three years ago. Mr. Meares is also the proprietor of the Hotel Scarborough at Long Branch.

## FATAL FIRES OF RECENT YEARS.

THE BROOKLYN THEATRE HORROR—OTHER CASES.

The fatal fire of yesterday morning recalls memories of the accident causing greater loss of life which occurred less than six months ago. The fall of the buildings No. 68 to 74 Park Place on August 22 last had had its origin in a fire followed by an explosion, though the weakness of the building made the loss of life and property greater than it would otherwise have been. The fire started in the kitchen, and spread to the main entrance in Sixth-ave., was the cause of the disaster. The building was a small, three-story building, with a frontage of 100 feet in Fort-street, and seventy-five feet in Sixth-ave. Charles H. Phelps became associated with Mr. Meares in the management three years ago. Mr. Meares is also the proprietor of the Hotel Scarborough at Long Branch.

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# THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

HOW TO KEEP OUT UNDESIRABLE PERSONS.

## REPORT OF THE COMMISSION SENT TO EUROPE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—In June, 1891, Secretary Foster appointed a commission for the purpose of investigating in Europe the subject of immigration to the United States under the provisions of the act prohibiting the immigration of alien contract laborers. J. B. Weber, Commissioner of Immigration at New York, was designated as chairman, with Captain Judson N. Cross, Dr. Walter Kempster, Joseph H. Riederer and H. J. Schmitz as the other members of the Commission.

The members of the Commission, after completing their investigation, returned to the United States, prepared their report and submitted it to the Secretary of the Treasury. Commissioners Weber and Kempster made a joint report, which covers the several propositions furnished by the Treasury Department, first, as to the "causes which induce emigration," these, state, are the economic conditions, and the advantages in the United States, higher wages, fewer hours of labor, better living, freedom from military duty and burdensome taxation and regulations involving freedom of movement, personal liberty, and better opportunities for rising to higher social levels in this country; and in Russia it is due to religious persecution. They obtained statistics from all the great transatlantic steamship companies showing that over 60,000 persons came to the United States on tickets sent by relatives or friends who preceded them, and which are purchased in this country. As to whether steamship companies stimulate emigration they report that in the countries visited by them this is forbidden by laws with severe penalties. The results of conferences held with steamship companies at Liverpool and Bremen are given, in which the steamship company expressed a determination to be governed by American laws, and to accept of the regulations of the United States, and to conform to the new instructions based upon those laws, which they quote.

As to the importation of contract laborers, they say Congressional legislation, which transferred the Immigration Bureau to Federal oversight, has largely stopped the wholesale practice of such operations, and that such importation now exists to a limited extent. Relative to the systematic shipment of convicts, they say that the United States has no such practice, and that the report that it has is entirely untrue. They say that the United States has no such practice, and that the report that it has is entirely untrue. They say that the United States has no such practice, and that the report that it has is entirely untrue.

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# ODDS AND ENDS OF POLITICS.

GOVERNOR THAYER REMITTED GRACEFULLY.

## HE OFFERS TO TURN OVER THE GOVERNORSHIP TO MR. BOYD AT TWO O'CLOCK TO-DAY.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 7.—To-night at 10 o'clock this letter was handed to Governor Boyd.

Governor James E. Boyd, Omaha, Neb., Dear Sir: When I commenced proceedings one year ago to test your title to the office of Governor, I did so in the full belief that there was great doubt in the public mind as to your citizenship and eligibility. I then took occasion to publish that, as soon as your citizenship was established by the courts, I would gladly surrender the office to you.

The contest was not one of personal rivalry, nor to satisfy any ambition of my own, but to comply with and uphold the constitution of the State.

Now that the public press has announced that the highest tribunal has declared under the Constitution and laws of our country and State your rights to the office, I cheerfully yield the office of Governor to you without awaiting the mandate of the courts.

As I am about to leave the State on Monday, to be absent some weeks, it would be most convenient to me to turn the office over to you at 2 o'clock of that day. If it is your pleasure to accept the same at that time, I very respectfully,

MARYLAND LEGISLATORS AND CLEVELAND.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 7.—The resolution to endorse Cleveland's tariff policy which caused such a sharp discussion in the House of Delegates last week, will probably be dropped here, too, on Monday. The Maryland members feared that they would displease him if they gave an endorsement to Cleveland. It is said that Gorman has informed his constituents that he does not care what action the Legislature takes in the matter. The Gorman men will, accordingly, vote for the resolution, although they are all sorry that it was ever offered. Delegate Laird, of Montgomery, the author of it, is one of the few independent Democrats in the present Legislature. He doesn't care a snap for Senator Gorman or the party managers. While not antagonizing them, he is known to be friendly to the men who have fought the machine. The party managers do not think the adoption of the resolution commits the State directly to Cleveland, but if rejected the interpretation can be put upon its defeat that Maryland is urging the nomination of Gorman, and takes such means to announce his candidacy. One of the party managers said today that Cleveland was not a candidate, and that the majority of Maryland Democrats, for the reason that Gorman was not a candidate. None of the party leaders think Cleveland is a candidate for the Maryland delegation in the interest of Hill.

OBJECTING TO A CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

New-Orleans, Feb. 7.—The following letter from A. H. Leonard, Republican nominee for Governor, explains itself:

New Orleans, February 6.

The Hon. T. A. Case, chairman State Central Committee, Republican party of Louisiana.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., in which you have appointed me, in my opinion, in harmony with the sentiments of the late State Convention of the Republican party, to be the only member of the committee. I believe that I am not a candidate, and that I am not a candidate, and that I am not a candidate.

SALESMEN'S OBJECT TO A REPUBLICAN.

Baltimore, Feb. 7 (Special).—Many of the Democratic ward bosses in this city are subscribers. They are opposed to the Republicans having a minority representation on the License Board. Their wish that the objectionable member be removed will be gratified. Mr. Hayes has introduced a bill eliminating the section of the License Board which provides for the election of a Republican member of the commission of three will be retired.

PRESIDENT LLOYD'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Boston, Feb. 7 (Special).—The annual report of President Lloyd, of Harvard University, for the year ending September 30, 1891, was made public. It is to be regarded as one of the best of the kind. It is to be regarded as one of the best of the kind. It is to be regarded as one of the best of the kind.

INCIDENT IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin gave a dinner-party Saturday night at their home in West Twenty-third-street. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. James M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Potter, and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Potter. After dinner there was some music. Miss Emma, Mrs. Smith and Edward de Reche singing. About 200 guests came in after dinner. Supper was served at midnight. Among the guests who came in after dinner were Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. John Davies, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Potter.

ALMOND P. HIGGINS.

Almond P. Higgins died yesterday afternoon at his home, No. 133 Lafayette-ave., Brooklyn, after a short illness. He was born in Thomaston, Me., on October 13, 1821. He was educated in the common schools, and himself taught a number of years. He was in business in Rockland, Me., and afterward moved to New York City, where he became a member of the firm of Higgins & Co., and in 1873 was a member of the firm of Higgins & Co., and in 1873 was a member of the firm of Higgins & Co.

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# DIED.

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